

22 MR. GLEIZER: But I tell you how to look. The
23 bankruptcy was in place from two years before the rescission.
24 On those two years or one year, they were trying to make deals.
25 What happened was in November 16, 2003, I believe, the judge
54

1 said, OK, full bankruptcy, you have no assets. Excuse me.
2 December 16, 2003, no assets. They used an old Spanish word
3 which Black's Law Dictionary defines as the full estate, that
4 is the assets. The full estate it says, Black's Law
5 Dictionary.

6 THE COURT: The full estate what?

7 MR. GLEIZER: Of Correo's, there is no more. It has
8 no estate. Correo has nothing, no tangible assets and no
9 intangible assets. That is on December 16, I believe.

10 THE COURT: Where does he say that?

11 MR. GLEIZER: In his declaration, in one of his orders
12 of December 16.

13 THE COURT: Is that before me? Is that part of the
14 record here?

15 MR. GLEIZER: It is, your Honor. One of the places,
16 for example, is Exhibit J.

17 THE COURT: Exhibit J. Where does it say --

18 MR. GLEIZER: In paragraph 2, the translation for the
19 attorney for the trustee says, currently, the entity in
20 concorso, that is the word he uses for this stage of the

21 bankruptcy proceeding, lacks "hacienda." And the judge tells
22 us what "hacienda" means.

23 MR. BLACKMAN: Your Honor, could he please read the
24 rest that have sentence?

25 MR. GLEIZER: Let me finish, please. Lacks hacienda.
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1 That is the tangible and intangible assets organized for the
2 exploitation of the enterprise. Lacks them. It has no
3 tangible and no intangible. What other assets can there be?
4 Tangible and intangible. There is no more assets. Lacks them.
5 There is no assets in CASA since December 16, 2003.

6 It is on that basis, your Honor, that the judge tells
7 you that the only reason that these are not attachable assets
8 of Argentina -- because he says the only reason is CASA is the
9 account holder in the name. That is for sure. Otherwise,
10 there is no need to be here.

11 He says the only reason that Mr. Gleizer cannot attach
12 for his clients is that I ordered it before Judge Griesa,
13 ordered it, and Gleizer notified, that is, physically
14 restrained the goods. The only reason that Judge Favier gives,
15 your Honor, is that: That he issued the order for the freeze
16 of the assets. And this may be so.

17 My argument is that, yes, you ordered it before Judge
18 Griesa but you didn't garnish, you didn't notify the parties,
19 you didn't notify the holders of that property. The Court can

20 see that he did not notify, because CASA doesn't present any
21 evidence that there was notification actually. Because the
22 order says that the trustee, her client, the trustee had to do
23 the notification, so that the attachment --

24 THE COURT: Can I interrupt. I can see the
25 possibility, we can all see the possibility, of the republic

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1 wanting the \$11 million if this is money that the republic
2 could seize or require to be transferred, if the republic would
3 like to have it to help run the postal service. It doesn't
4 take too much imagination to realize that the republic might
5 take that money or might require the transfer of that money. I
6 imagine under the concession agreement paragraph 26.1 the
7 republic could require that. But the representation to this
8 Court by Mr. Rivera and what has been stated by the judge in
9 that insolvency, it seems to me that is really what Ms. Bolatti
10 is saying.

11 There may be a hidden agenda here. Maybe there is a
12 credibility problem. I don't know. I don't know. And I hope
13 the Argentine press does not quote me as saying there is a
14 credibility problem, but that is really what you are trying to
15 say.

16 So it is possible. But it is also possible that the
17 Republic of Argentina would leave some assets in Correo. There
18 are undoubtedly creditors of Correo. If Correo is insolvent,

19 what the republic might very well do is to take things like
20 post offices, equipment at post offices, trucks, mailbags,
21 stamps, all of those things which are necessary to continue the
22 running of the postal service.

23 But the republic might very well decide, we are not
24 going to simply strip it to the bone of all its assets, because
25 this company has been in business, it has creditors, it has

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1 stockholders, and we want to interpret paragraph 26.1 of the
2 concession agreement maybe a little more narrowly rather than a
3 little more broadly, and we are going to take what we feel is
4 necessary to run the postal service, and we don't need to take
5 every dollar of cash, we are going to leave some assets there
6 to be handled in the insolvency to help pay creditors, and so
7 forth.

8 That is a completely logical way to approach things,
9 and that is what the judge basically has said. Not in those
10 words, but that is the essence of what emerges from the judge's
11 statement. That is what Mr. Rivera has said. That is what Ms.
12 Bolatti has said.

13 Am I characterizing your presentation correctly?

14 MS. BOLATTI: That is correct, your Honor, yes.

15 THE COURT: Am I going to continue to tie up the \$11
16 million which is tied up on the basis of what I think is not
17 much more than a possibility that you have shown? Tying up

18 money is a very serious thing for a court to do.

19 MS. BOLATTI: Your Honor, may I add something?

20 MR. GLEIZER: May I say something?

21 THE COURT: Everybody, yes.

22 MS. BOLATTI: Your Honor, just to go back to Exhibit

23 A, which is the exhorto or the communication of the Argentine

24 court, I just want to clarify for the Court that Judge Favier

25 Dubois says to this court such accounts are private property of

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1 CASA, not transferred to the government, on the date of

2 November 19, 2003, the date on which he took over and regained

3 control of the official postal service.

4 On the next page, your Honor, where it speaks about

5 resolution 32, which has been quoted by Mr. Gleizer as

6 transferring all of the assets --

7 THE COURT: Let me look at the translation. Where are

8 you reading now?

9 MS. BOLATTI: I am at Exhibit A to the Rivera

10 declaration, on the second page of the English. You have to go

11 a little bit back to find the English text.

12 THE COURT: Yes, I'm there.

13 MS. BOLATTI: It has a little (a) on the left

14 paragraph margin. It is all the way up by the Velobind, your

15 Honor.

16 MR. GLEIZER: What exhibit is this now?

17 MS. BOLATTI: We are talking about Exhibit A.

18 THE COURT: Exhibit A, I have it. Where in the
19 Exhibit A?

20 MS. BOLATTI: It is in the second page of the English
21 translation. There is a little (a) on the margin. Judge
22 Favier Dubois says to this court, your Honor, that such
23 accounts are the private property of CASA, not transferred to
24 the government on November 10, 2003 -- I think he means
25 November 19th -- the date on which it took over and regained

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1 control of the official postal service. It is accurate, your
2 Honor, that the only thing the government took back were the
3 physical assets to run the service.

4 THE COURT: You referred to some decree, 32 or
5 something?

6 MS. BOLATTI: That is on the next page, your Honor. I
7 am saying that if you turn to --

8 THE COURT: Resolution number 32.

9 MS. BOLATTI: That's right. I think Mr. Gleizer had
10 cited that at the February 17th hearing as evidence that all of
11 the assets were transferred to the government. That is
12 absolutely not so. In fact, the judge says, resolution number
13 2 of the Argentine communications department was issued
14 recently, on February 12, 2004. This resolution acknowledges
15 the investments made by former concessionaire, the former

16 concessionaire of the post office service Correo Argentino.

17 "Under the terms of paragraph 6.4 of the concession

18 contract, in respect to the period from December 1, 1998, to

19 November 19, 2003, the concession contract was terminated and

20 the property incorporated into government domain was

21 identified: Software, hardware, office supplies, land,

22 building, and machinery. Such property does not include the

23 debtor's bank accounts."

24 One last thing, your Honor, that I would like to add,

25 which is that there is nothing in the concession agreement that

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1 would allow the government to assert a right over these bank

2 accounts. That is the reason that the government has not

3 asserted a right over the bank accounts in its own decrees, in

4 the resolutions, or in any other document.

5 One last thing, your Honor. The court in Argentina,

6 the payments that were made from these New York accounts were

7 made strictly with the authority of the Argentine Judge Favier

8 Dubois in the insolvency proceeding. That means that Judge

9 Favier Dubois believes these accounts to be assets of the

10 estate and not of the republic.

11 MR. GLEIZER: If I may?

12 THE COURT: The \$11 million that you mentioned, does

13 that remain after payment of the 4.5 or 4.7? What was it?

14 MR. GLEIZER: Yes, your Honor.

15 THE COURT: 4 point what?

16 MR. GLEIZER: 4.7.

17 THE COURT: Ms. Bolatti, has the insolvency judge ever
18 dealt with his proceeding on the basis of there being no assets
19 of Correo? That is one of the things that Mr. Gleizer speaks
20 of.

21 MS. BOLATTI: It is absolutely wrong, your Honor.

22 That is not the case. I believe that the confusion that Mr.
23 Gleizer has is his interpretation of the word "hacienda." The
24 word "hacienda," I have a translation here if you would like,
25 your Honor, of the context in which that word is used. It is a

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1 word used by doctrine in Argentina. It does not mean assets.

2 Basically, what it means is that because the
3 government rescinded the concession agreement and basically
4 took away the license to operate the post office. It has no
5 ability, it is not an ongoing concern, and it no longer
6 provides the postal service.

7 The exact translation, your Honor, of the December 16
8 resolution of the Argentine court that uses that term says, and
9 this is an English translation attached to Dr. Rivera's
10 declaration, "As a consequence of the administrative
11 disempowerment following the rescission of the concession,
12 currently the entity in concorso lacks hacienda, that is, the
13 tangible and intangible assets organized toward the

14 exploitation of the enterprise." That doesn't mean it has no
15 assets. It means it lacks the ability to continue to provide
16 the service, your Honor.

17 MR. GLEIZER: In fact, your Honor, the judge on
18 February 11, and I have it here, translation by Dr. Rivera,
19 Exhibit O, on February 11, 2004, by Judge Favier Dubois on page
20 2 of the translation, your Honor, page 2 in I believe it is the
21 third paragraph, "Consequently" -- this is returning from the
22 Appellate Division, so the judge says -- "the letter has been
23 temporarily returned to the situation of interim bankruptcy
24 proceeding, but with the following particular conditions."

25 I go now to (c), the condition number (c) or letter
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1 (c). In English translated by Mr. Rivera it says, "It is
2 lacking a business, since all assets and personnel were
3 transferred to the national state." And of course the only
4 residual activity is accounts payable and receivable.

5 MR. BLACKMAN: Which is what we are talking about
6 here.

7 THE COURT: But he goes on -- what is this document,
8 Mr. Gleizer?

9 MR. GLEIZER: This is Judge Favier Dubois setting the
10 terms once the case came back a few weeks, three weeks ago.

11 THE COURT: It is the same judge?

12 MR. GLEIZER: Yes. Your Honor, if I may --

13 THE COURT: Wait a minute. He was doing what?

14 MR. GLEIZER: The case went up on appeal.

15 THE COURT: Correo objected to being put in

16 bankruptcy, right?

17 MR. GLEIZER: No. CASA went into bankruptcy two years
18 ago.

19 THE COURT: Voluntarily?

20 MR. GLEIZER: I don't know.

21 MR. BLACKMAN: Your Honor, if I could help. The

22 concorso proceeding is a Chapter 11, in effect. That began

23 several years ago. After the government withdrew the

24 concession, the judge said this entity can't reorganize, it is

25 not a going concern anymore, and he threw it into what we would

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1 call Chapter 7.

2 Correo appealed and said, no, we still think we should

3 be allowed to reorganize. The appellate court agreed and

4 reversed and it sent it back. This is a decision actually on

5 an application by Correo to say, well, now we want to use these

6 moneys in New York.

7 What the judge says here is you still lack a business,

8 a hacienda, because you are not a going concern, and your only

9 residual activity is pending accounts, i.e., these accounts.

10 Two paragraphs down, "Indeed, the debtor possesses sufficient

11 funds in the accounts open in different banking institutions to

12 attend to its residual activity."

13 The point is this is an entity that is not doing a lot

14 but it still has assets. That is what all of these documents

15 say in different ways. That is what the bankruptcy judge says.

16 This is what Mr. Rivera says. And Mr. Gleizer just doesn't

17 want to accept reality.

18 THE COURT: My eye drifted to the lower part of the

19 page, and I saw that paragraph. You are right, there is this

20 statement "is lacking a business since all assets were

21 transferred." But it goes about two paragraphs on and says

22 exactly what Mr. Blackman reads. We can all read it. "Indeed,

23 the debtor possesses sufficient funds in the accounts open in

24 different banking institutions in this country to attend to its

25 residual activity," and so forth and so on.

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1 MR. BLACKMAN: Maybe you could look at the next-to-

2 last paragraph.

3 THE COURT: I know you said it, but I sometimes have

4 to ask, the appeal was from what?

5 MR. BLACKMAN: The appeal was from the decision to put

6 them into bankruptcy.

7 THE COURT: And not allow them to reorganize?

8 MR. BLACKMAN: Right.

9 THE COURT: The appellate court said they have a right

10 to reorganize?

11 MR. BLACKMAN: The appellate court sent it back on
12 what we would say is a remand.

13 MS. BOLATTI: In the interim, your Honor, Correo
14 continues to be in possession of the assets. That is the
15 difference between insolvency proceedings. It continues to be
16 in possession of the assets.

17 Also on the same page, if you read lower down, it
18 says, "in addition to this," and cites that it is important to
19 preserve such an important bankruptcy asset, speaking about the
20 New York account it can possibly use but it is not in the
21 creditor's interest. I am reading right below the "indeed"
22 that you just read before, your Honor.

23 So we are in the same exhibit, reading just the next
24 paragraph down. It refers to these accounts and the fact that
25 it is appropriate to preserve them, to preserve such important
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1 bankruptcy assets from a possible use that is not in the
2 creditors' interest.

3 This is in response to Correo's application to have
4 use of the accounts in New York, and the court is saying you
5 have bank accounts also in Argentina, you should be able to use
6 the money in Argentina, and for the time being I am going to
7 preserve these funds in the New York account.

8 THE COURT: The way I interpret this document, the
9 insolvency judge has blocked the use of the New York accounts.

10 MS. BOLATTI: That is absolutely correct, your Honor.

11 He blocked the accounts by virtue of two court orders, on

12 December 19th, and again he confirmed that on December 22nd,

13 for the benefit of the asset. It is an asset for the benefit

14 of the asset, an asset of Correo.

15 THE COURT: I just don't see how, Mr. Gleizer, I can

16 rely on that one phrase "it is lacking a business since all

17 assets were transferred." That one phrase has to be taken in

18 the context of the rest of the document.

19 MR. GLEIZER: Your Honor, that is not what I want to

20 rely on at all. Let's do one experiment. The court in the

21 order to show cause directed Argentina to stand up and say do

22 you claim that you own these \$11 million or there is no claim,

23 you give up claims to this \$11 million? Is it like Judge

24 Favier says these are your assets but I don't think they are

25 attachable because I ordered? There was an order, but the

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1 judge ordered to stop the funds in Argentina, not to stop the

2 funds in New York and the funds happened to be in New York.

3 That is a different story.

4 But what Argentina is not telling this court, your

5 Honor, is that, yes, in effect they want to use this \$11

6 million that belong to people, to these creditors that are

7 suing before you, and that they will claim them from Judge

8 Favier in Buenos Aires as they have already, and they have been

9 used, the 4.7 million have already been taken.

10 THE COURT: Are you saying that you believe that the
11 Republic of Argentina has already claimed ownership of these
12 funds?

13 MR. GLEIZER: Your Honor, if you notice on this letter
14 which was written of February 23rd that we are reading, Exhibit
15 A, if you notice who went there? Did the administrative unit
16 go? Did the unit created by the government go and tell the
17 judge this? No. He went the Attorney General of Argentina,
18 not the party in this bankruptcy, but the Attorney General.

19 THE COURT: Where does it say the Attorney General
20 went?

21 MR. GLEIZER: On page 1 of the translation, Roman
22 numeral II in the first page of the translation in Exhibit A.
23 Exhibit A, Roman numeral II.

24 THE COURT: You are saying that I should draw an
25 inference from the presence of what is called the treasury

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1 general attorney's office?

2 MR. GLEIZER: It says, "in light of the request made
3 by the treasury general attorney." That is the Attorney
4 General.

5 THE COURT: It says in "the preceding brief." I don't
6 think the preceding brief is before me, is it?

7 MR. GLEIZER: No. That is one of the little stories

8 that they are not telling you what is going on behind the
9 scenes, your Honor. Let Argentina stand up now and say we have
10 no interest in the funds.

11 MR. BLACKMAN: We have no interest in the funds. We
12 have never had any interest in the funds. Our brief makes that
13 quite clear that we have no interest in this account or in
14 these funds, period, full stop.

15 MS. BOLATTI: Your Honor, we contest any interest of
16 the republic in these funds. These funds are the ownership of
17 my client until a court in Argentina determines otherwise. And
18 we have contested claims of the republic. We are appealing
19 their decree.

20 THE COURT: You are appealing what decree?

21 MS. BOLATTI: The decree that rescinds the concession,
22 your Honor, is being appealed by my client. So we contest any
23 claim that the republic may have to these funds. We are
24 contesting them presently in Argentina, your Honor.

25 MR. GLEIZER: Should there be a factual issue, your
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1 Honor, the account in Paribas has at least something that we
2 can trace. I mean we would need the discovery, \$750,000 paid
3 by UPU. UPU is the Universal Postal Union, Universal Postal
4 Union.

5 In Annex 1 of resolution number 32 it says the
6 financial contributions of UPU are transferred from Correo

7 Argentino S.A. to the administrative unit. Of the \$1.5 million
8 approximately in Paribas, and this \$750,000 explicitly, this is
9 not all assets, these are the assets that are being transferred
10 now. I request that Ms. Bolatti check if it is not true that
11 it says addendum 1, the financial payments of UPU are
12 transferred to the administrative unit.

13 THE COURT: What is the administrative unit? The
14 government?

15 MR. GLEIZER: The government created, by the
16 rescission decree, the administrative unit to administer, and
17 it says, to administer all assets.

18 MS. BOLATTI: Your Honor, I believe Mr. Gleizer's
19 statements are just inconsistent with the plain language of
20 this document. If you look at resolution 32, the only thing it
21 says is we need to identify which assets were purchased by the
22 concessionaire with a minimum annual investment requirement
23 made under paragraph, I believe, 6.4 of the concession
24 agreement. It lists them. It has an Annex 1 and it has an
25 Annex 2. All of the assets are physical assets.

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1 Any UPU investments that were made are specifically
2 excluded by the government, and the government says we do not
3 recognize any assets purchased with the UPU contribution to be
4 included. If you look at Annex 1 and 2, it deducts those
5 amounts from the recognized minimum investments that revert

6 back to the estate. We are talking about physical assets, your
7 Honor.

8 I think if Mr. Gleizer reads that document completely,
9 he will agree with us.

10 MR. GLEIZER: Let's read it, your Honor. Page 2
11 says --

12 THE COURT: Of what?

13 MR. GLEIZER: Of what counsel is looking at, Exhibit
14 L

15 THE COURT: Exhibit I?

16 MS. BOLATTI: Yes.

17 MR. GLEIZER: Page the 2.

18 THE COURT: OK.

19 MR. GLEIZER: According to the terms of point 70, 26,
20 and --

21 THE COURT: Where are you reading, please?

22 MR. GLEIZER: Two paragraphs from the bottom.

23 "According to the terms of point 70, 26, and similar of the
24 concession agreement signed between the ex-concessionaire
25 Correo Argentino S.A. and the national state, all the goods
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1 acquired by the concessionaire and recognized as an investment
2 are to revert to the national state."

3 MS. BOLATTI: At the same page, your Honor --

4 MR. GLEIZER: Let me finish, please.

5 MS. BOLATTI: I'm sorry.

6 MR. GLEIZER: And one of the assets are there are
7 physical assets in Addendum 1 that were recognized as
8 investment that revert to Argentina, there are these physical
9 assets.

10 THE COURT: Was there an Addendum 1?

11 MR. GLEIZER: Yes, at page 4, your Honor.

12 MR. BLACKMAN: Addendum 1 shows the UPU amount as a
13 deduction.

14 THE COURT: I'm not following you.

15 MR. BLACKMAN: What this decree is supposed to do is
16 to identify what assets are being taken over.

17 MR. GLEIZER: Right.

18 THE COURT: Taken over from Correo?

19 MR. BLACKMAN: From Correo by the government.
20 Addendum 1 has a minus sign in front of the UPU amount. In
21 other words, deducted from the assets that are being taken over
22 is the UPU amount. The UPU amount is not taken over. And the
23 details of that minus \$1,039,000 are set forth in Addendum 2,
24 which says detailed own investment sums and those provided by
25 the quality service fund, a dependent entity of the Universal

1 Postal Union, and it adds up the CASA investment, and then it
2 adds up the UPU investment.
3 The UPU investment, if you go back to Addendum 1, is

4 in what is deducted. You get the total of 46 million, which is

5 the investment of CASA that is being taken over.

6 This document shows exactly the opposite of what Mr.

7 Gleizer is contending. What he does here, your Honor, with all

8 respect to him, is just to pull things out of context and cause

9 all of us to be spending a lot of time on something that really

10 is quite straightforward on the declaration of Rivera and the

11 bankruptcy judge's decree.

12 MR. GLEIZER: In Addendum 1 they separate what is

13 recognized and not recognized. But it says all these sums pass

14 to the national state. Your Honor, I get very nervous when I

15 am personally attacked. The concession at 26.1 says all

16 assets.

17 THE COURT: I don't think there is a personal attack.

18 There are issues here. You are raising issues, they are

19 raising issues. What is UPU again?

20 MR. BLACKMAN: Universal Postal Union.

21 MR. GLEIZER: Your Honor, I am asking if your Honor

22 allows me to -- I spoke with both banks. Of course they are

23 banks. They don't like to give out information. But if there

24 is a specific order saying who put the money here, you will see

25 that these are all payments pertaining to the service of postal

1 service. It is all payments from Germany to Argentina, the

2 German private company to the Argentino Correo, payments from

3 UPU. That is what they are. They are all pertaining to
4 services.

5 THE COURT: Are you talking payments to Correo or
6 payments by Correo?

7 MR. GLEIZER: To Correo, because it is money that came
8 in. It is money that came in for service provided, and that is
9 exactly what --

10 THE COURT: Obviously, some money came in to make up
11 the \$11.1 million. The question is who owns it now that it is
12 in and there. I thought the issue we started out with and the
13 issue we have to end with is -- I didn't think there was any
14 question about the fact that Correo owned the money.

15 MR. GLEIZER: No. Correo is the title holder.

16 Argentina owns the money. The judge says so.

17 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Did the UPU at some point
18 pay Correo something?

19 MR. GLEIZER: Sure, all the time.

20 THE COURT: What did they pay them for?

21 MR. GLEIZER: I don't know. Correo provides postal
22 services. UPU, I understand, is like an international
23 clearinghouse, and also it promotes undeveloped countries'
24 postal service.

25 THE COURT: We have to draw this to a close. The

1 reason I have sat here is that Argentina is a foreign country.

2 Information about what goes on in Argentina is not as easy to
3 obtain or even understand as things that would happen in the
4 United States.

5 There is a substantial amount of money which has been
6 frozen. It is quite obvious that we have bondholders who are
7 suing to recover on defaulted bonds. Some of them have won
8 summary judgment motions, they have judgments. They were
9 entitled to those judgments. They undoubtedly will have a
10 great deal of difficulty enforcing those judgments. There is
11 as of this time no overall debt workout to take care of any
12 bondholders, whether they are suing or not.

13 We have a company Correo which has some relationship
14 with the Argentine government, and Correo has bank accounts at
15 Paribas and Lehman holding 11.1 million. If that money is
16 legitimately available to satisfy what will undoubtedly be a
17 tiny, tiny fraction of the bond liability of the Argentine
18 government on judgments, then this Court does not want to see
19 that vanish. At the same time, if it is not available
20 lawfully, then this Court must not hold up that money.

21 The facts that have been presented here today, both in
22 documents and in argument, are strongly in favor of what Ms.
23 Bolatti has presented. I have to say, however, that I am not
24 completely satisfied that there isn't something else in the
25 picture that does not meet the eye.

1 If those funds are released and if as time goes on it
2 appears that somehow the republic gets those funds, then that
3 will be a deprivation of justice to these judgment creditors
4 and it is perfectly conceivable that that will happen. I will
5 not release those funds unless I have some security or some
6 assurance that if that happens, those funds will be returned.
7 I want the parties to consider that, and I am adjourning the
8 hearing for that to be considered. I am not granting any
9 motion today, and I will not grant any motion to have Correo
10 obtain costs. The hearing is adjourned. Thank you.

11 (Adjourned)

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February 24, 2004

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Re: TAG 380, LLC v. Ronson, et al.
Index No. 101396/04

Gentlemen:

We represent TAG 380, LLC ("TAG 380").

We enclose a Stipulation regarding the proposed briefing schedule and rescheduled hearing date with respect to Plaintiff's motion for leave to reargue a Decision and Order of Justice Marcy Friedman with respect to a *Yellowstone* injunction obtained by TAG 380 as against defendant ComMet 380, Inc. ("ComMet"). ComMet's attorney, Mr. Bruce Paulsen has consented to the terms of the Stipulation. However, the Court has advised that all parties must agree to the terms of the Stipulation, because as a result thereof, the preliminary conference scheduled for 11 a.m. on April 1, 2004 would be rescheduled for 9:30 A.M. on that same date.

Accordingly, we request that you sign the Stipulation if you have no objections to the rescheduling of the time of the April 1 preliminary conference and fax it back to me.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Joshua H. Epstein